

U.C. - Press - Lawrence

208
124

FORTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

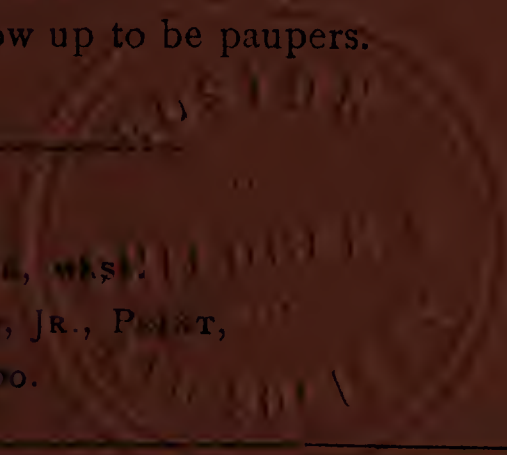
PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 30, 1900.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Eradicate unwise aims to the unworthy.
4. Bring into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

LAWRENCE, MASS.
JAMES WARD, JR., PRINT,
1900.



FORTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 30, 1900.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
 2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
 3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
 4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
 5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.
-

LAWRENCE, MASS.

JAMES WARD, JR., PRINT.

1900.

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ORGANIZED, - - - MARCH 1859.
INCORPORATED, - - - JUNE 1876.

<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	-	WALTER E. PARKER.
<i>Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	-	JAMES I. MILLIKEN.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	-	JUSTIN E. VARNEY.
<i>Auditor,</i>	-	-	-	-	HORATIO G. HERRICK.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	-	CLARK CARTER.

MEMBERS FOR 1899-1900.

ALDRED, JOHN	MARBLE, REV. WM. H.
AMORY, REV. A. H.	MARSHALL, REV. CHARLES P.
ANDREWS, RUFUS	MCALPINE, WM. T.
BARLOW, RICHARD R.	MCDUFFIE, FREDERICK
BARREL, WILLIAM A.	MCVEY, REV. HUGH G.
BELL, CHARLES U.	MANK, REV. H. G.
BEVINGTON, THOS.	MILLIKEN, JAMES I.
BRUCE, A. B.	MOOERS, ELIJAH M.
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN	MOSES, KIRKE W.
BUZZELL, JONATHAN Y.	MUELLER, REV. GEORGE C.
CAIRNS, REV. JAMES	PAGE, REV. F. H.
COUCH, HENRY J.	PARKER, WALTER E.
FARNSWORTH, REV. C. H.	PORTER, FRANK L.
FARR, FRANKLIN	REDFORD, ROBERT
FORSYTH, JOHN	ROGERS, REV. F. G.
GIBBS, REV. WILLIAM E.	SELDEN, GEORGE L.
GREEN, REV. GEO. F.	SHATTUCK, JOSEPH
HALL, GEORGE W.	SHERMAN, FRANK A.
HARTSHORNE, W. D.	SILSBEE, FRANCIS H.
HATCH, REV. D. P.	SMERDON, JAMES
HEDGE, FREDERICK H.	SMITH, GEORGE A.
HERRICK, HORATIO G.	STONE, ANDREW C.
HINCHCLIFFE, W. J.	TULLER, REV. E. P.
HOOD, GILBERT E.	TWORT, REV. W. J.
HORNE, J. H.	VARNEY, JUSTIN E.
HUMPHRIES, C. J. R.	WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.
KUNHARDT, GEORGE E.	WOOD, REV. HENRY
LAMPREY, A. A.	WYLDE, HARRY
LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES H.	YOUNG, REV. GEORGE H.

Office: 206 ESSEX STREET. Hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held October 30, 1900.

The following officers were elected :—

<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	WALTER E. PARKER.
<i>Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	JAMES I. MILLIKEN.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	CLARK CARTER.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	JUSTIN E. VARNEY.
<i>Auditor,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	HORATIO G. HERRICK

The Secretary's report was adopted as the report of the Mission, and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SALARY FUND.

Balance from preceeding year,	-	-		\$582 79
Lawrence Lumber Company,	-		\$ 20 00	
Lawrence Duck Company,	-	-	90 00	
Everett Mills,	-	-	120 00	
Pacific Mills,	-	-	375 00	
Atlantic Cotton Mills,	-	-	150 00	
Arlington Mill,	-	-	300 00	
George E. Kunhardt,	-	-	25 00	
Farwell Bleachery,	-	-	25 00	
William M. Wood.	-	-	145 00	
Essex Company,	-	-	75 00	
Pemberton Company,	-	-	67 50	
Total,	-	-		\$1975 29
Paid Salary of Secretary,	-	-		1400 00
Balance,	-	-		\$575 29

RELIEF FUND.

Balance,	-	-		\$ 6 13
Cash in hands of Secretary,	-	-		81 17
First Baptist Church,	-	-	\$11 64	
Second Baptist Church,	-	-	30 00	
Lawrence Street Congregation Church,			72 00	
Class in Lawrence St. Church Sun. School,			5 00	
Trinity Congregational Church,	-	-	125 58	
Trinity Church Sunday School,	-		15 77	
South Congregational Church,	-	-	18 81	
South Church, Y. P. S. C. E.,	-		5 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>			\$283 80	\$87 30

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$283 80	\$87 30
United Congregational Church, -		10 08	
Grace Episcopal Church, - -		108 00	
First Methodist Church, - -		60 00	
German Presbyterian Church, - -		15 00	
First Unitarian Society, - -		120 00	
First Universalist Society, - -		125 00	
Epworth League of Parker St. M. E. Church		5 60	
South Church, Andover, - -		6 00	
			\$733 48

GIFTS FROM FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Edward F. Searles, - - -	100 00
George E. Kunhardt, - -	100 00
Mrs. M. A. Plummer, - - -	50 00
Pemberton Company, - -	50 00
L. E. Barnes, - - -	25 00
James H. Eaton, - - -	40 00
J. R. Simpson, - - -	25 00
Walter E. Parker, - - -	20 00
Suffolk Brewing Company, - -	20 00
Joseph Shattuck, - - -	20 00
A. G. C. - - -	23 00
Hiram F. Mills, - - -	15 00
Harry Wylde, - - -	15 00
James I. Milliken, - - -	10 00
Mrs. R. M. Cross, - - -	10 00
W. D. Currier, - - -	10 00
Miss Emma E. Fallon, - - -	10 00
Mrs. James H. Eaton, - - -	10 00
Mrs. W. P. Clark, - - -	10 00
George Owen, - - -	10 00
E. Searle & Company, - - -	10 00
Bicknell Bros., - - -	10 00
John P. Sweeney, - - -	10 00
E. P. Chapin, - - -	10 00
Joseph Walworth, - - -	10 00

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$623 00	\$820 78
---------------------------------	----------	----------

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>				\$623 00	\$820 78
S. H. Brigham,	-	-	-	10 00	
W. H. Gile & Company,		-	-	10 00	
William Oswald,	-	-	-	10 00	
William A. Barrell,	-	-	-	10 00	
William S. Whitney,		-	-	10 00	
H. G. Herrick,	-	-	-	10 00	
Reid & Hughes,	-	-	-	10 00	
Miss Clara F. Prescott,		-	-	10 00	
Kirke W. Moses,	-	-	-	5 00	
George L. Selden,	-	-	-	5 00	
Miss Ordway,		-	-	5 00	
Christmas,	-	-	-	5 00	
Mary A. Hobart,	-	-	-	5 00	
Mrs. Alice M. Farr,	-	-	-	5 00	
Arthur J. Crosby,	-	-	-	5 00	
Mrs. J. F. Kimball,	-	-	-	5 00	
Cash,	-	-	-	5 00	
L. G. Holt,	-	-	-	5 00	
Ivar L. Sjostrom,	-	-	-	5 00	
F. L. Porter,	-	-	-	5 00	
W. E. Rowell,	-	-	-	5 00	
Geo. H. Hadley & Company,		-	-	5 00	
Clarence H. Joselyn,		-	-	5 00	
John A. Perkins,	-	-	-	5 00	
A. S. Lang,	-	-	-	5 00	
W. E. Gibbs,	-	-	-	5 00	
Mrs. Hannah M. Barlow,		-	-	5 00	
Dr. Charles Birtwell,	-	-	-	5 00	
Union Shuttle Co.,	-	-	-	5 00	
F. H. Hedge,	-	-	-	5 00	
F. E. King,	-	-	-	5 00	
Richard Carden,	-	-	-	5 00	
Mrs. Lydia S. Stearns,		-	-	5 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>				\$828 00	\$820 78

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>				\$828 00	\$820 78
Mrs. Lucy H. Stowe,	-	-	-	5 00	
Miss Catherine F. Pedrick,	-	-	-	5 00	
Walworth Bros.,	-	-	-	5 00	
R. H. Tewksbury,	-	-	-	5 00	
A. E. Mack,	-	-	-	5 00	
L. D. Whittier,	-	-	-	5 00	
F. D. Valpey,	-	-	-	5 00	
W. S. Knox,	-	-	-	5 00	
A. D. Marble,	-	-	-	5 00	
Buckley, McCormick & Sullivan,	-	-	-	5 00	
Mrs. W. H. McDavitt,	-	-	-	3 00	
J. D. Morrison,	-	-	-	3 00	
Dr. C. W. Scott,	-	-	-	3 00	
T. M.,	-	-	-	3 00	
Dr. Florence N. Robinson,	-	-	-	2 00	
A Friend,	-	-	-	2 00	
John Wilkinson,	-	-	-	2 00	
F. H. Brainerd,	-	-	-	2 00	
Miss Rose Jackson,	-	-	-	2 00	
Miss E. E. Demerit,	-	-	-	2 00	
Miss M. A. Newell,	-	-	-	2 00	
Henry Morgan,	-	-	-	2 00	
A. R. Sanborn,	-	-	-	2 00	
John Hartley,	-	-	-	2 00	
O. E. Runnells,	-	-	-	2 00	
A Friend,	-	-	-	1 00	
No Name,	-	-	-	1 00	
Mrs. O. E. Kenefick,	-	-	-	1 00	
N. F. C.	-	-	-	1 00	
J. D. Morrison,	-	-	-	1 00	
Miss Ladd,	-	-	-	1 00	
Mrs. Geo. W. Hills,	-	-	-	1 00	
Miss M. A. Truell,	-	-	-	1 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>				\$920 00	\$820 78

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$920 00	\$820 78
Geo. Lord & Son, discount, - - -	11 98	
Jas. Ward, Jr., discount, - - -	95	
T. J. Whittredge, discount, - - -	81	
		<u>\$923 74</u>

GIFTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Sarah Ogden, - - - -	\$200 42	
Wm. Young, - - - -	159 00	
Cornelius Carter, - - - -	44 00	
State Aid for Susan Carter, - - -	63 00	
Susan Carter, - - - -	20 87	
State Aid for Ellen Truesdale, - -	12 00	
Sarah Rogers, - - - -	20 00	
Miss Elisabetha Murray, - - - -	48 70	
Operatives in Pacific Mills Print Works, -	18 50	
Mrs. Lida F. Dickinson, - - - -	52 00	
Sydney R. Burley, - - - -	20 00	
Hiram F. Mills, - - - -	25 00	
Mrs. Mary A. Plummer, - - - -	10 00	
Edward H. Cole, - - - -	5 00	
Miss Jennie Welsh, - - - -	2 00	
Miss Emus, - - - -	1 00	
		<u>\$701 49</u>
Returned by beneficiaries, - - -		291 43
Services of visiting nurse, - - -		21 30
Sale of junk, - - - -		8 00
		<u>\$2,766 74</u>
Total,		
Expended by the Secretary :		
Bills for fuel, food, clothing, transportation, etc., - - - -	\$2,077 63	
Loans, - - - -	345 16	
Printing, stationery and office expenses, -	101 83	
Balance, - - - -	242 12	
		<u>\$2,766 74</u>
Total,		

October 27, 1900.

I have this day examined the accounts of Justin E. Varney, treasurer of Lawrence City Mission and all vouchers for money paid and find the same correct.

H. G. HERRICK, *Auditor.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

A brief statistical report is that during the past year we have received at the office 2,050 separate applications for relief. After careful inquiry and consideration of each application we have given 1,170 garments, 1,245 yards of cloth of various kinds, 349 pairs of shoes, 108 hats, 592 orders for groceries or meals, 120 orders for coal, 78 for wood, 57 for medicine, have paid rent in 28 instances and have provided transportation in 54. In making investigations for our own office and for other agencies our Secretary has made 1,102 calls. And our expenditure of money has been \$2,077.63 in direct relief work and \$345.16 in loans. Incidental expenses of the office have been \$101.83.

But this statistical statement presents an inadequate idea of our work. The giving of things, the expenditure of money, can be tabulated and measured. But that which is the most valuable—time, careful search for and examination of facts, thoughtful adjustment of means to ends, patient endurance of the weakness, ignorance and folly of undeveloped or degenerate minds—these things cannot be written down on statistical tables.

Besides doing the work regularly presenting itself at the office, our Secretary during the year has acted either as the legally appointed or the voluntarily accepted guardian of eleven different persons; some of them children; but most of them people incapacitated by sickness or age from directing their own affairs. Seven pensioners, old soldiers or their widows, have been among the number. Our report of receipts for special purposes shows that over seven hundred dollars have been received by him to be used for the benefit of these people. In cases where he is legal guardian his receipts and expenditures do not appear on the Mission books. Those accounts are under the supervision of other

authorities and his reports are made to them. But all funds especially entrusted to him for relief of need are accounted for on our books. The room rent, board and other living expenses of three people have been thus attended to by him for the entire year.

The doing of things which others neglect or are unable to do is one of our specialties. We tell this as a fact, not as a boast. For instance, an old soldier has become too enfeebled mentally to use his pension to his own advantage; dishonest people get it away within a few days of his drawing it and he is left destitute. He ought not to be committed to jail as a vagrant. He cannot legally be sent to the almshouse. His relatives are unable to support him. The Grand Army hesitates to aid him because of his wastefulness. But the City Missionary has its confidence, and also believes in his good intentions, undertakes to supervise his finances, and for a year has provided him a comfortable home free from all the irksome restraints of an institution, and without expense to the Mission. A soldier's widow whose husband dies penniless and who needs to be provided for until the pension department can find time to forward the accrued and grant the widow's pension, is also helped over the tedious time of waiting. The Missionary secures for her state aid, advances additional means for her support, assists the pension agent in securing evidence from remote and reluctant witnesses in a Southern state, urges the pension office to give prompt attention to the case, and has the satisfaction of getting the widow comfortably provided for; and all this is done without expense to the Mission.

People who profess to have become stranded in Lawrence are also often most satisfactorily served at our office. We take time to draw out the complete story; and we offer board and lodging while we continue our investigation by writing to the friends or employers who may be interested in the return of the wanderer. Sometimes we discover within a few minutes that there is no occasion for rendering expensive aid; sometimes our offers are professedly accepted, only to be rejected a little later; and sometimes we are treated with such candor that we are able to render most

efficient aid. A young woman professing to belong in Newton sought our assistance. She told a consistent and touching story of being defrauded of money so that she could get only to Lawrence on her way home. That we might investigate her story we gave an order for board and lodging. The order was later presented at the boarding house by a man who requested that its value be given him in money. Very properly his request was refused and we were informed of the facts. Evidently the applicant for aid had found her scheme effective in raising money in other places or she would not have tried it here. But quite as evidently the price of a fare to Newton would have done her no good. A little later a middle-aged woman was referred to our office from the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association. She said that she had come from a certain town in Maine to fill a position in one of our mills, but that the work had become slack until she was not earning enough to pay her board, and then work had stopped. Her story was found to be true, and transportation to her home was provided. Two days later a letter came telling of her safe arrival, and within a month she forwarded the amount which had been expended for her fare.

In the early summer the pastor of one of our churches reported to us the names and address of some children who had begged for food at his house. Their story was such as to excite great pity if it were true. It seemed so genuine that he at once gave food before writing to our office. When our Missionary undertook an investigation he found that fictitious names and address had been given and the pitiable story of need was a romance. Persistent inquiry brought out an explanation. Children of two families had gone together with their pre-arranged story, divided their plunder for a feast, and by telling of their success had taught all the children in their neighborhood a dangerous lesson in begging. Had we not searched out the case and warned the parents to restrain their children, worse results would have followed. Successful begging, like successful fraud, utterly demoralizes character. The people who give to children who beg at the door or on the street do the chil-

dren a serious wrong. It is neither safe nor kind to give without thorough investigation. On the other hand it is neither safe nor kind to turn a beggar from one's door without asking carefully the data on which to make an investigation and then having an investigation promptly made.

For the past twelve years the annual report of the Lawrence City Mission has presented in an appendix a statement of the nativity, marital state and chief cause of need of all new applicants for relief resident in Lawrence, and of the decisions made concerning their cases. This year tables have been prepared which enable us to make a comparison of year with year in these particulars. Several interesting facts are to be noted.

The nativity tables show a steady gain in the percentage of cases of American birth. Dividing the twelve years into three periods of four years each, we find that for the first period 33 per cent., for the second period 35 per cent., and for the third period 38 per cent. of all the applicants were born in the United States of white parents. The percentage of those of English birth continues almost stationary; 20 per cent. and a fraction for each of the three periods. The Scotch and German cases also show no marked change from year to year. The cases of Irish birth, however, appear to be rapidly decreasing in number, having been 26 1-2 per cent. for the first four years, 25 1-2 for the second four years and 18 3-4 for the last four years. This fact does not show that one race is more or less thrifty than another or more or less self-dependent. It merely records the fact that Irish people are immigrating to Lawrence less numerously than some time ago, that those who have been resident here for several years are getting above their early poverty, that their dependent old people are passing away, and that those of their younger people who are thriftless or in want appear on our records no longer as Irish, but as American, having been born in this country. It may also show that the Irish, through the St. Vincent de Paul Society, are doing more than formerly for their own poor.

The column of British-American cases shows a rapid increase, the three periods of four years each showing the

following per cents: 4 3-4, 7 1-4 and 10 1-4. These are chiefly French-Canadians, who are an increasing factor in our population, contributing to the city's prosperity by their industry and thrift, and drawing from the city's resources to relieve their sick, aged and inefficient. You also note that the Italian, Russian, Scandinavian, German and "other countries" (which term means chiefly Syrian and Armenian) show a constant increase, although the total of these cases is still an almost insignificant portion of our relief work. For the present the immigrants from the countries of Southern Europe and Asia are young people of energy and health. They are accustomed to live on meagre fare and with few of the conveniences which Americans consider the necessities of life. Except in case of long sickness or exceptional disaster they are not likely to be applicants for charitable relief.

Through the kindness of the Clerk of the Overseers of the Poor we are able to place beside our own tables a statement of the nativity of the new cases presented at their office during 1899 and the first nine months in 1900. The percentages do not differ greatly from our own except in being larger for the natives of Southern Europe and Turkey.

But poverty and distress are not matters of race. Sickness, old age, loss of employment come to people of every race. Neither is an independent, self-reliant character a matter of clime or country. The thing to be dreaded is becoming used to be dependent on charity. It is not merely the native of an enervating climate who, once tasting the luxury of being fed without working, becomes a chronic dependent. Our energetic Yankee nature often affords instances of degeneration from high independence to the most disgraceful beggary. The relief of suffering and need is a beautiful and Christian work. But a work, much more important in the social economy, and as difficult as it is important, is the cultivation and development of the self-dependent habit. The saddest feature of a period of business depression is not that many people must be hungry and cold (although it is this which stirs all the generous impulses of the community), but that some families, being compelled by lack of employment to become applicants for charitable

aid, lose their feeling of independence and become chronic dependents. And the most satisfactory experience in philanthropic work is watching a family rise from the condition of alms-receiving to one of self-support.

From the table denoting the marital state of our applicants we gather nothing of significance. As we would expect the married couples are largely in excess of any class, being 44 per cent. of all the applicants in 12 years. The next largest class is that of single men, 22 per cent. Then comes widows, 14 per cent., single women, 6 1-2 per cent., and deserted wives, 6 per cent. The per cent. of married couples has steadily increased and that of single men has grown correspondingly less. Cases of each one of the other classes have changed little in their ratio to the whole number. If you ask our opinion on the reason for single men being more frequent applicants for aid than single women in a community where there are more unmarried women than unmarried men, we would say that women when out of employment more easily make a place for themselves in families of relatives and friends than men do. We would also express the opinion that men are less diffident than women in regard to making their wants known. And finally we would venture to say that single women seem to be more saving of their money than do unmarried men.

In the table which states the chief cause of need we find that 29 per cent. come under the head of "lack of employment," 20 per cent. under "sickness and old age," 15 per cent. under "intemperance," 4 1-2 per cent. under "no male support," and smaller fractions under various minor heads. A glance at the years 1893 and 1894 shows that they were times of unusual industrial depression, "lack of employment" being the chief cause of need in 53 per cent. of all the applicants in one year, and 43 per cent. in the next.

Our decisions have been that 52 per cent. of the cases presented to us should have temporary relief, 20 per cent. needed work rather than relief, 4 per cent. should have transportation from the city, 3 per cent. needed indoor relief, 2 per cent. continuous relief, that is relief for more than two years, 1 per cent. should be disciplined and 15 per cent. required no aid.

In arriving at these decisions we have exercised our faculties to the utmost; we have employed various tests of sincerity and worth; we have pursued persistent investigation; we have sought advice of pastors and employers and police; and we have tried to be kind and considerate all the while, but we know that we have made mistakes and that our work, helpful as it has been in many cases, has been useless in many.

Five years ago we gave up the attempt to tabulate statistics concerning non-residents. Fictitious names, residences, nativities are easily invented by tramps; and we found that where we could not verify statements by investigation the figures we gathered were valueless. We have received applications for assistance from non-residents in these five years successively as follows: 192, 285, 232, 268 and 144. That the visits of members of the fraternity of tramps are in direct ratio to aid given is distinctly evident at this office. If we aid one or two we are called upon within a few days by several more. If we refuse to aid then we are free from visits for a considerable time. We are every year more strongly convinced that aid given to strangers unattended by a labor test is worse than useless. It encourages laziness and lying, and it discourages honesty and thrift.

We cannot close this report without expressing our sincere thanks to the many people who have helped us do our work. In response to a personal appeal issued in July more than \$600 were promptly sent to our office. Unsolicited gifts of money have come to us generously throughout the year. Old clothing and shoes have been sent from many households. Furniture, stoves, bedding and an invalid's chair have been contributed. Several furnishing stores have sent us clothing and hats. One merchant donated 50 pairs of new shoes. The Everett Mill sent a case containing several hundred yards of remnants. To each donor of little or of much we present our thanks. The money has been expended and the goods distributed so that much suffering has been prevented or relieved.

We wish also to record our appreciation of the hearty

co-operation in our work which has been given from the offices of the City Marshal, the School Committee, the Overseers of the Poor, the City Clerk and the Board of Health, from the Ladies' Union Charitable Society, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Lawrence agents of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Children, from the pastors of churches in the city, from teachers in public schools, from the Andover Guild, and from the Child Saving societies and the Associated Charities of Boston. We cannot work alone, but with mutual confidence and strong determination to work together we can make many a burden lighter and save many a foot from stumbling.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

ARTICLE II. LOCATION.

This Association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County or Essex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the City of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general philanthropic and moral work.

BY-LAWS.

FIRST—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

SECOND—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

THIRD—OFFICERS.

The officers shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be *ex-officio* Secretary.

FOURTH—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their positions, and such as the society may impose upon them.

FIFTH—TERM OF OFFICE.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

SIXTH—MEMBERS.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership shall be terminated by removal from the city.

SEVENTH—ALTERATIONS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alterations being given in the call for said meeting.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900 :

Total calls at the office,	.	.	.	.	3,494
Applications for relief,	.	.	.	2,050	
Applications for work,	.	.	.	215	
Calls for consultation or advice,	.	.	.	1,229	
Temporary work found,	.	.	.	.	59
Permanent work found,	.	.	.	.	5
Garments given away,	.	.	.	.	1,170
Yards of cloth given,	.	.	.	.	1,245
Pairs of shoes given,	.	.	.	.	349
Hats given,	.	.	.	.	108
Orders for provisions given,	.	.	.	.	592
Orders for coal,	.	.	.	.	120
Orders for wood,	.	.	.	.	78
Orders for medicine,	.	.	.	.	57
Rent paid,	.	.	.	.	28
Transportaion provided,	.	.	.	.	54
Aided to enter institutions,	.	.	.	.	7

Calls made by the Secretary,	1,102
Letters and Postals writtens,	1,386
Mission funds expended in relief,	\$2,077 63
Mission funds loaned,	345 16
Pemberton Relief Fund expended,	250 00
Printing, stationery and office expenses,	101 83

APPENDIX B.

Report of new cases presented for consideration at the office of the Lawrence City Mission during the year from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900 :

NATIVITY.	
United States (white),	46.5
United States (colored),	1.
British-American,	14.5
English,	21.5
French,	1.
German,	1.5
Italian,	4.
Irish,	26.5
Polish or Russian,	2.
Scandinavian,	0.
Scotch,	10.5
Spanish,	0.
Other Countries,	3.
Total,	132

EDUCATION.	
Can read and write,	100
Can neither read nor write,	32

MARTIAL STATE.	
Married couples,	72
Widows,	15
Deserted wives,	11
Single women,	6

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

21

Deserted husbands and widowers,	. . .	13
Single men,	. . .	11
Orphaned or abandoned children,	. . .	3
Divorced or separated (legally),	. . .	1

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Abandonment of children by parents,	. . .	0
Accident,	. . .	6
Imprisonment of bread winner,	. . .	2
Insanity,	. . .	0
Insufficient earnings,	. . .	3
Intemperance,	. . .	16
Lack of employment,	. . .	21
No male support,	. . .	10
Neglect by relatives,	. . .	0
Physical defects,	. . .	5
Roving disposition,	. . .	0
Shiftlessness or inefficiency,	. . .	2
Sickness and old age,	. . .	35

DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief,	. . .	7
Should have temporary relief,	. . .	69
Needing work rather than relief,	. . .	9
Should have indoor relief,	. . .	6
Should have transportation from city,	. . .	7
Should be disciplined,	. . .	2
Not requiring aid,	. . .	32

APPENDIX C.

NATIVITY.

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
United States, white,	108	129	119.5	114	172.5	192.5	83.5	47.	37	63.5	43.	46.5
United States, colored,	4	0	.5	2	.5	5.5	2	2.	3.	0	2.	1.
British American,	14	16.5	14.	13.5	41.	33	13.	11.	19.	14.5	9.	14.5
English,	68	75.5	56.5	53.5	100.	135.	33.5	33.	38	32.	20.5	21.5
French,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.	1.	.5	.5	1.
German,	10	3.5	4.	9.	9.	10.5	3.	3.5	5.	2.	4.5	1.5
Italian,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.	3.	1.	4.
Irish,	106	96	65.5	63.5	126.5	144.5	44	42.5	37	27.5	12.5	26.5
Polish or Russian,	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2	1.5	1	1.5	2
Scandinavian,	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
Scotch,	17	19.5	19.5	13.5	12.5	37.	1	6	4.5	4.5	4	10.5
Other Countries,	2	2	7.5	6	5	6	3	4	1	1	2	3
Totals,	329	342	287	275	467	567	194	155	150	150	102	132

MARITAL STATE.

Married Couples,	131	142	100	93	163	258	66	76	82	80	60	72
Widows,	78	40	29	38	72	56	21	33	22	21	12	15
Deserted wives,	22	8	10	16	39	24	9	16	12	7	13	11
Single women,	25	19	14	16	24	19	7	7	9	13	8	6
Deserted husbands and widowers,	19	32	29	30	32	51	20	7	10	6	3	13
Single men,	59	101	105	82	134	156	69	14	14	20	5	11
Orphaned or abandoned children,	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	3
Divorced or separated [legally],	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Abandonment of children by parents,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Accident,	6	4	6	7	5	6	7	4	4	6	3	6
Imprisonment of bread winner,	16	5	8	11	18	5	3	9	3	6	3	2
Insanity,	1	0	1	5	3	2	5	2	0	2	1	0
Insufficient earnings,	24	7	2	7	2	124	9	10	5	0	4	3
Intemperance,	44	124	79	45	71	48	45	13	13	11	6	16
Lack of employment,	67	50	51	72	248	247	55	46	62	56	27	21
No male support,	27	12	8	19	23	16	13	13	18	6	12	10
Neglect by relatives,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Physical defects,	7	7	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	5
Roving disposition,	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Shiftlessness or inefficiency,	13	8	15	5	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	2
Sickness and old age,	82	93	73	51	54	60	28	30	23	33	25	35

DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief,	16	8	12	12	12	4	2	3	1	6	0	7
Should have temporary relief,	156	145	92	111	252	303	107	95	92	85	73	69
Needed work rather than relief,	67	125	101	73	119	174	48	19	20	16	8	9
Should have indoor relief,	13	13	18	11	16	11	7	4	1	6	1	6
Should have transportation from city,	0	0	17	15	27	14	4	4	12	9	5	7
Should be disciplined,	5	10	5	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
Not requiring aid,	72	41	42	51	37	59	24	28	22	26	15	32

APPENDIX D.

NATIVITY.

	1899	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total
United States, white,	.32	.38	.41	.41	.34	.34	.43	.30	.25	.42	.42	.35	.364
United States, colored,	.012	0	.001	.01	.001	.01	.01	.013	.02	0	.02	.007	.009
British American,	.04	.05	.05	.05	.18	.07	.07	.07	.13	.09	.08	.11	.073
English,	.20	.22	.20	.19	.21	.24	.17	.21	.25	.21	.20	.16	.206
French,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.03	.006	.03	.05	.007	.01
German,	.030	.010	.014	.036	.020	.018	.015	.020	.035	.015	.040	.011	.022
Italian,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.013	.02	.01	.03	.005
Irish,	.32	.28	.23	.23	.28	.25	.22	.27	.25	.18	.12	.20	.236
Polish or Russian,	0	0	0	0	0	.003	.04	.013	.01	.006	.015	.015	.008
Scandinavian,	0	0	0	0	0	0	.010	.015	.007	.006	.014	.015	.005
Scotch,	.05	.05	.07	.05	.030	.65	.005	.04	.03	.03	.02	.08	.040
Other Countries,	.003	.003	.03	.03	.01	.015	.01	.03	.006	.006	.02	.02	.015

MARITAL STATE.

	1899	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total
Married couples,	.40	.41	.35	.34	.35	.45	.34	.50	.51	.53	.59	.54	.44
Widows,	.22	.12	.10	.14	.15	.10	.11	.20	.16	.14	.12	.11	.14
Deserted wives,	.07	.02	.04	.06	.08	.05	.04	.10	.08	.05	.12	.09	.06
Single women,	.08	.05	.05	.06	.05	.03	.03	.05	.06	.09	.08	.05	.065
Deserted husbands and widowers,	.05	.09	.10	.10	.07	.09	.10	.05	.06	.04	.03	.08	.07
Single men.	.18	.31	.36	.30	.30	.28	.38	.10	.13	.15	.06	.13	.22
Orphaned or abandoned children,						.002	.001						
Divorced or separated [legally],						.002	.001						

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

	1899	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total
Abandonment of children by parents,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.006	0	0	
Accident.	.018	.011	.02	.025	.01	.01	.03	.03	.035	.036	.03	.05	.025
Imprisonment of bread winner,	.048	.015	.026	.04	.04	.01	.015	.06	.02	.036	.03	.01	.06
Insanity,	.003	0	.003	.018	.01	.005	.02	.015	0	.012	.01	0	.008
Insufficient earnings,	.072	.02	.006	.025	.005	.22	.045	.065	.04	0	.04	.02	.046
Intemperance,	.134	.392	.276	.16	.15	.085	.23	.084	.09	.066	.07	.12	.158
Lack of employment,	.203	.146	.179	.26	.53	.43	.28	.30	.51	.37	.27	.16	.294
No male support,	.082	.036	.026	.07	.05	.003	.066	.084	.12	.036	.10	.08	.062
Neglect by relatives,	0	0	0	0	.002	0	0	0	0	0	.02	0	
Physical defects,	.018	.02	.006	.007	.002	0	.01	0	0	.012	.02	4	.01
Roving disposition,	0	0	0	.003	.01	0	0	0	0	.006	.01	0	
Shiftlessness or inefficiency,	.036	.023	.052	.018	.002	0	.01	0	0	.006	.01	.01	.012
Sickness and old age,	.25	.27	.254	.185	.10	.11	.14	.20	.153	.220	.24	.27	.20

DECISIONS.

	1899	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total
Should have continuous relief,	.048	.023	.042	.043	.025	.007	.01	.019	.006	.04	0	.053	.023
Should have temporary relief,	.443	.424	.32	.402	.54	.534	.551	.613	.613	.566	.715	.522	.52
Needed work rather than relief,	.203	.365	.35	.265	.254	.307	.247	.122	.133	.106	.078	.068	.208
Should have indoor relief,	.039	.038	.062	.04	.034	.017	.035	.026	.006	.04	.01	.046	.032
Should have transportation from city,	0	0	.059	.054	.058	.047	.025	.025	.08	.06	.049	.053	.04
Should be disciplined,	.015	.029	.017	.007	.008	.003	.01	.012	.012	.013	0	.015	.012
Not requiring aid,	.219	.12	.146	.185	.08	.10	.13	.18	.15	.156	.14	.24	.148

APPENDIX E.

Report of new cases applying at the office of the Overseers of the Poor.

	1899	1900 First Nine Months	Per cent. for the two years.
United states	110	101	.303
British American	52	66	.169
English	42	52	.135
German	10	11	.03
Italian	11	21	.046
Irish	60	73	.191
Polish or Russian	9	11	.028
Scandinavian	4	2	.01
Scotch	6	9	.022
Turkey	10	18	.04
Other Countries	6	11	.024
Total, ...	320	375	

